

# THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII, NO. 13

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**  
Rev. W. H. Rose, pastor, at new M. E. church every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening and young folks prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**  
Rev. J. M. Wright, pastor. Services every Sunday 11 o'clock and 7:30. Sunday school 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**  
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Guild meets every Thursday. Mrs. J. H. Finlay, Pres. of Guild.  
J. J. SUMMERSBY, Lay Reader.

**CATHOLIC.**  
Regular services at the church on the first and third Sunday each month, at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m.  
C. L. KRAUFEL, Rector.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

**A. F. & A. M.**  
Regular Communication of St. Bernard's Lodge No. 222 meets second and fourth Fridays of every month, at 7 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.  
J. C. BAIRD, Sec'y. C. W. WILLETT, W. M.

**K. of P.**  
Apollo Lodge No. 62, K. of P., meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month, in Masonic hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All members in good standing, also visiting brothers, are cordially invited to attend.  
L. A. LAUBER, C. C.  
W. N. HARPER, K. of R. & S.

**HALL OF CORONA LODGE.**  
L. O. O. F., No. 127.  
Lodge meets every Wednesday evening in new lodge room of L. O. O. F. All members of the order in good standing invited to attend.  
ROBT. BECHMAN, N. G.  
CHAS. LEESON, Secretary.

**A. O. U. W.**  
Protection Lodge No. 172, meets every Monday night at 9 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All members are cordially invited to meet with us when in the city.  
FRANK AKINS, W. M.  
C. E. HUDSON, Recorder.

**LEWIS POST, 294, G. A. R.**  
Meets at Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Visiting comrades cordially invited.

M. V. MARKLEY, Commander.  
J. R. JUDS, Adj.

**S. K. OF A. O. U. W., Dodge City.**  
Legion No. 53 meets at Masonic Hall the first and third Thursdays of each month at 7:00 p. m. Comrades visiting in the city are cordially invited to meet with us. W. E. OAKLEY, S. C. FRANK AKINS, Recorder.

FROM THE KANSAS FARMER.

## THE WAY OUT.—No. 4.

### Part Two.

#### PROPOSITION CONCLUDED.

The people, through their government, should not only supply themselves with money, but they should, also, provide for its use by the citizens on just and equal terms. And it ought not to be subject to taxation. Roads are useful, but they have no market value and are not taxed. School houses and court houses are not taxed, nor are post offices or government postal railway cars. What the government supplies to the people and manages through its own officers is not taxed and ought not to be, because it belongs to the people—to all the people—for their common use. So it ought to be with money, except in cases where persons use it unlawfully, hoarding it or lending on usury. It is the duty of the government to fix the rate of charges for the use of money quite as much as to supply the money. This would do away with interest laws and relieve the public from anxiety about panics and corners in the money market, because government and not individual persons would control the money circulation.

It is not proposed or expected that needy persons will draw money from a public fountain as they draw water by simply turning a faucet, nor that any Utopian scheme of supplying individual wants will be established. It is not intended or expected that any derangement of business affairs will occur by reason of the changes herein proposed. Nor will there be repudiation of debts. The change will be easy and without friction in business circles. Banks and loan agencies will be as necessary under the new system as under the old; but charges for the use of money will be under control of the people themselves in their common interest. These charges will be fixed by law, will be the same in all parts of the country; every borrower will pay like charges on equal amounts of money for the same length of time.

It will be necessary, of course, for the government to own money enough to operate the proposed plan, for money owned by the people cannot be taken from them lawfully by the government without compensation. If it were needful that more money should be obtained than the government does now possess in its own right, with what it may readily and lawfully provide, it could be obtained by the issuance and sale of bonds to the amount needed. Fortunately there is no need to resort to any extraordinary proceedings in this direction. Five hundred million dollars is ample to set the scheme in operation and obtain control of all the money in the country so far as the matter of charge for use of borrowing money is concerned. The government may unquestionably regulate charges for the use of money, just as it may regulate charges for carrying passengers and freight on railways, or for

the transportation of mail matter or packages of merchandise. The authority to "regulate the value" of money covers the whole subject. Congress does not regulate the rate of interest to be charged by national banks. States may, if they desire, establish and maintain banks of issue, but they cannot lawfully "make anything but gold and silver coin tender in payment of debts." States have all along had laws of their own on the subject of interest; so they have had laws regulating charges for transportation on ferries, canals and railways; but such laws do not operate beyond the State lines. The inter-state commerce law regulates commerce among the several states; every railroad, short or long, now operated in any of the states, is less or more subject to the provisions of that law, and it is altogether probable that within a few years the entire railroad business of the country will be regulated by national law. The necessities of the situation will bring about that result. Just so with money and its use. The government established a national currency nearly a hundred years ago, and added to it some \$800,000,000 in the two years 1862 and 1863. Those troublous times brought about many new applications of old principles, and this is one of them—the providing of a national currency for the use of the people. The thought is well expressed by Hon. James N. Huston, treasurer of the United States, in his report for 1889, at the beginning of page 12. He says:

In becoming practically the sole issuer of currency, the government has assumed the duty of supplying the needs of the public for a circulating medium. To propose, then, that the government shall "supply the needs of the public for a circulating medium" is not a new thing. That responsibility has already been assumed. The only new feature proposed is, that the "circulating medium" shall be supplied to the "public" at cost, and not, as now, largely through banks and loan agencies which charge six to ten times as much for the part they perform as the government can afford to perform to supply it for through its own agencies specially provided.

Nor is it proposed to interfere in any manner either directly or indirectly with any existing investment or contract. Obligations of contract are sacred and must be respected. Congress may enact a bankrupt law—a way of escape from contract obligations by men who have failed in trade. Not one farmer in ten thousand ever thought of going through a bankrupt court, except in one case where large farmers in the Southern States had been broken up by the civil war. A bankrupt law is intended to relieve crippled debtors who make a surrender of all the property they own. It virtually expunges the debt record. The primary object of the scheme here proposed and the motive which induced a study of "The Way Out," is to assist overburdened farmers and other owners of homes to pay debts which they are utterly unable to pay at existing rates of interest, and to obtain for all borrowers, money at which it actually costs to provide it for them. Every debt is to be paid in full, and if, in the end, a few persons fail, the 1 per cent. per annum charge for the use of money borrowed will make such losses good, so that all will be gainers and nobody loser except only them who are now too far gone to be saved. Nor is it expected that any honest person will obtain money without labor, or without exchanging some kind of property or security for it. The scheme is altogether practical and reasonable.

A great deal of money is used in lending which is not the property of the lenders. Banks, for example, use a large portion of their deposits in discounting notes and bills, and so far as that amount is concerned, it matters not to the banks whose property it is. A change of ownership of the money would work no hardship on the banks. What they enjoy is the use of the money, and the ownership is of no consequence to them. The owners—depositors—have no part in the lending; they deposit their surplus funds in bank for safe-keeping and by custom permit its use by the banks until it is called for. Receiving no share of the interest, it is not important to them what interest rates are. They use money in their business just as they do books, pens, weights and measures, wagons and carts. They are not dealing in money, and for that reason so long as they are not compelled to borrow money, they are not troubled about the money market. They do not care whether interest rates are high or low. They want money to use in their business, not to lend. It is the same with every other class of citizens, except only the lenders of their own money, as before suggested. Farmers, mechanics, laborers, clerks, professional persons—all classes, with the single exception, use money only in its functional application—as a necessary instrument in trade. When a farmer purchases a wagon or a plow, when a merchant purchases a saw or an axe, when a laborer buys a coat or a hoe, when a clerk secures a table or a pen, when a professional man pays for his book case—in these and in all like

cases, money is used simply in paying for the particular articles, not according to the value of the money, but according to the value of the things purchased, and the question of interest does not arise in the transaction at all. But, as to the man who uses his money as the lively stable keeper does his horse—to let it out for hire, to him interest is the great matter. The owner of houses would not be affected by a change in interest rates, because houses are not built of money, but of stone and clay and iron and wood and paper and glass. Labor, which imparts value to houses, is the basis of cost, and cost is the basis of rent. A house would be quite as serviceable with money at 1 per cent. as it would be with money at 6 per cent. The same rule holds good applied to all classes of property except money, and only to such amount of money as is used by owners in lending for interest. The exception comes from the particular use of money. When used by owners simply in buying and selling property, it has no interest value whatever. It is only when used as capital invested for returns on its use that it becomes sensitive to changes in the money market.

The aggregate amount of money in the country may be put in round numbers at \$2,200,000,000. One-fourth part of that aggregate, or say, for convenience, \$550,000,000 is used by persons who own it for lending on interest. Let it be remembered that this is money which owners, not agents, lend. Banks may use as much as this or more, but it is not all their own; most of it belongs to their depositors. The money which owners and only owners, lend, that is the money and the only money which will be affected by the changes here suggested. Loan agents and bankers who act as specially authorized agents of owners to negotiate loans for them, are agents for that particular purpose and are therefore herein classed with their principles—all acting as or with or for owners in investing the same money. And this money so used is not to be confounded with the money which bankers use in the regular course of banking business.

Putting the amount of this capital money, if the expression is allowable—money used by owners only for lending, at \$500,000,000, if the government obtain that much money, it may, in the course of a few years assist debtors who are in danger of financial ruin, to pay all their indebtedness to the mortgagees, thus saving all the debt to the creditor, the home to the owner, and a land-owner to the country, besides putting all the money of the country in control of the government, so far as interest rates are concerned, thereby making it practicable to lend money on personal security for short time at very low rates of interest. Inasmuch as owners of other money do not use it for lending and do not therefore trouble themselves about interest, the whole matter is in the hands of congress to manage for the general welfare, and this without destroying the value of any citizen's property.

But by what means shall the needed amount of money be obtained by the government? As before suggested, there are two ways in which government may obtain control of the use of property; one is to purchase it outright, the other to supply similar use through its own agencies. It is plainly evident to the sight of many minds even now that the present financial system will not long be permitted to continue. Owners of one-fourth the money of the country control the money markets in their own interest, without respect to the interest of owners of the other three-fourths, and the effect is seen in general resistance to the policy. Profits on the use of money are far in excess of profits on other kinds of property. Farmers especially are hopelessly embarrassed, and cannot pay out unless interest rates are reduced, and because with the present range of prices for farm products there is no profit in agriculture.

Whenever any combination, or any interest, or any custom deprives the people generally of the enjoyment of conceded rights, or in any manner or to any extent injuriously interferes with the common rights of citizens, it becomes the duty of the government to interfere. Congress has appointed committees to investigate charges of oppression and wrong preferred against men operating in land, butter, oil, wheat, sugar, beef and coal; like committees have been studying the labor question in its relation to organized capital, and frequently within the last two or three years it became necessary to remove intruders from the public lands. If farmers who on the face of the papers own three-fourths of the occupied land of the country, who pay more than half the taxes and who number 45 per cent. of the population, will suffer irreparable injury if the government does not interfere in their behalf, is there any good reason why it should not do so? And if the persons who are responsible for these troubles refuse to enter willingly into the work demanded and needed, is that a sufficient reason why the government should not exercise its unquestioned powers of sovereignty and supply money for the use of borrowers without consulting the wishes of these selfish and obstinate peo-

ple? Congress is expressly empowered to "coin money and regulate the value thereof;" it is the only body which is so authorized, and it would have the authority without a grant, because coining money is the exercise of a sovereign power, and the people of the United States constitute a sovereign nation. The supreme court of the United States settled this question fifteen years ago. Congress may make money for the people, it is in duty bound to do so, and it is not limited to any particular article out of which to prepare the money. The States are prohibited from making anything except gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, but they are not permitted to coin money. Congress is not bound by any specification in this respect. It may make paper money legal tender, and in any quantity. The masses of the people now demand the assertion of the government's right and duty in this matter. Profits on agriculture and labor have dwindled the bare margin of living, and the use of money as a commodity for the profit of a comparatively few persons will not be tolerated much longer.

These facts and suggestions may assist money owners to a conclusion that whether the course proposed is better or worse, there is no room to question the government's authority in the premises.  
(To be continued next week)

## More Herd Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN:

I have been reading the different articles which appeared lately in the Dodge City papers in regard to the herd law. Now I have been living in this country over eleven years, eight of which we had no herd law. Cattle were allowed to run at large. During those eight years, time and again Texas as well as Kansas cattle trespassed on my land and crops, and whenever the trespass was enough to make it an object to demand damages, either on grazing, grass or land in crops, I never once failed to get paid for damages done, and I never had but one case come to trial during those eight years. Mr. Zerbe quotes Judge Strang's charge to the jury in the Doty and Dienst case, but not all. Judge Strang remarked that herd law or no herd law every man was liable for all damages his stock would do to the crops or grass of his neighbors. Common law would give him damages.

Now which is of the most benefit to the masses of our people, herd law or no herd law? I say herd law by all means, unless we want to move backward ten or twenty years. Some of my neighbors with a half-dozen cows want free range. But suppose we had free range as they think we would have if the herd law was repealed, how long would this free range last if some of our cattlemen would increase their herds and turn loose 500 to 5,000 head of cattle right under their would-be free-range noses. We have a number of cattlemen in this county who own from fifty to two hundred head, or more, of cattle. Most of these have land enough of their own on which to keep their cattle. These have the most of their land fenced or if not are able to fence it. These could make use of the open range during the summer, feed on the grass of their neighbors and save their fenced range for winter pasture. These also could fence their crops. But how about their neighbors who are not so fortunate as to be able to fence? Do you wish to run these out of the country? Do you think nobody but a cattleman has a right here? I believe in cattle and horses, believe in mixed farming, believe also that the cattleman has as much right to herd, fence in and take care of his cattle as his neighbor has to fence in his crop or watch it day and night.

I believe that the owner of cattle has a better right to herd his cattle than to compel his poorer neighbor to fence his crop or have it destroyed by somebody's cattle. Some of these would-be cattlemen try to make us believe that if the herd law is repealed it would give them a right to graze their cattle anywhere and everywhere, no matter who owns the land, no matter who pays taxes on the land; but this is not the case. No man has a right to graze his cattle on another man's land if the owner of this land objects. Land is property and common law protects that property. As long as seven-eighths of all the land in this county was public land, free range was good enough, but since nine-tenths of the land in the county is owned by private parties, herd law is what we need, and any man who owns cattle, and has not enough get up about him to take care of them is no good to any country, and we don't want him here.

I make use of two or three sections of railroad land for my cattle to graze upon. The owner of this railroad land pays two or three hundred dollars taxes a year, while I have the benefit of the land. The owners don't kick because I graze my stock on it, and I don't see any reason why I should. Our leading cattlemen are not near so anxious to have the herd law repealed as some of these would-be cattlemen. There is room for ten times the number of cattle in our county that

we have now. All that is required is for the cattle owners to observe the golden rule, and by so-doing there will be no bad feelings engendered between our present and future cattlemen and tillers of the soil. Our old settlers and cattlemen had to herd or had their cattle herded before the present herd law was in force, and our present cattlemen are not asked to do anything more under the present law. Let us keep the herd law in force, and thereby protect the poor against the rich.

NIC. MAYRATH.

## NOT A CENT.

Hartland Herald.  
In the last issue of the Grant county Register we noticed that Mr. Gill was very much exercised over the amount of public money remaining in the hands of the register of the Garden City land office. This is the second spasm Brother Gill has had on the land office printing and another attack over this subject will be equal to the la grippe. Now Herbert, you are too visionary when you imagine that there are "millions in it," and for your benefit we would say that there has never been any such sum distributed to the press of this land district since the office was established at Garden City. Another mistake Brother Gill makes is in charging the register with retaining the money belonging to the publisher for two months. The register of the land office has no control over the money paid in by the settler. Not a cent of it comes into his hands, so that the Grant County Register is laboring under a mistake. For the sake of the argument we will say the publisher's money is in the proper hands and at the land office two months. It could not be paid over to the publisher in any less time with a safe, practical way of doing business; it takes six weeks to publish a final proof notice and there must be time taken to see that such documents are correct. We make these statements as a democrat and one that has never received a land notice since the change of administration, but as a friend to the register of the Garden City land office. We deem it only an act of justice to the Hon. D. M. Frost to correct the misunderstanding of Mr. Gill which we think was not intentional. Our motto should be justice to all—even our republican neighbors.

## A Good Suggestion.

Taliquah Star.  
Who among our enterprising farmers will start the business of raising plants for sale this spring? There is money in it for somebody. It will also be a great advantage to the country and will result in the planting of many an acre in strawberries, sweet potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, rhubarb, egg plant, asparagus, sage and many other plants. Not every person is successful in starting plants. Indeed that is half the battle and deters many from planting who have not the necessary time. The location of such a business where anyone can get just such plants as he wants just when he wants them will be known for fifty miles around and will bring to the lucky man or woman who owns it many a dollar. Will it be?

—If you desire job printing of any kind call at this office and be supplied. We guarantee you better work and better stock than you can get at any other place in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to satisfy.

## SUNSHINE AND MOONLIGHT.

Another Christmas and New Year's Annual, by "A Man," of the Rock Island Route, Now Ready for Distribution.

The "Boys and Girls of America," and adults as well, who have read the instructive pages of "Watt-Stephen" (1885), "Volltagal" (1886), "Petroleum" (1887), "Coal and Coke" (1888), and "Iron and Steel" (1889), will be pleased to know that the latest and brightest of the famous Rock Island series, "Sunshine and Moonlight," (1890) now confidently awaits that chorus of approval which welcomed each of its predecessors.

"A Man" invites the attention of his inquisitive boy and girl visitors this year, to wonders in the heavens above, revealed by the telescope. He tells them all about the sun, moon, planets, satellites, fixed stars, comets, and their movements, and explains the laws by which they are governed. The achievements of science in the field of astronomical research are presented in language so clear as to be easily understood by all readers. The book fascinates, while it elevates and improves.

"Sunshine and Moonlight" comprises 112 pages, profusely illustrated with choice engravings. Its covers are ornamented with appropriate designs, beautifully printed in colors. Practically, it is a Christmas gift to the patrons and friends of the Rock Island Route, and will be sent post-paid to any part of the world (as also previous issues, if desired) at the nominal price of ten (10) cents per copy. Write your address plainly, and inclose ten (10) cents in stamps or coin, to JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

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